Amnsements.

AMBROSE PARK, South Brooklyn-3-8:15-Buffalo Bill's Wild West.

AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN-S-Vaudeville ATLANTIC GARDEN, 50 to 54 Bowery-10 a. m. to 10 p. m.-Concert and Vaudeville.

CASINO-5:15-The Passing Show-8 to 1-Reof Garden, Vaudeville.

EDEN MUSES—11 to 11-World in Wax. ELDORADO + to 5 and 6 to 7:30-Concert; 8:30-Living

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S:15-The Mikado. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-1 to 6 and 8 to 12-Mammoth Scenograph of the World's Fair.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-8 to 12-Vaude-MANHATTAN BEACH-Afternoon and Evening-Sousa Concert and Hagenbeck's Trained Animals. Evening-Lella Rookh and Grand Fireworks. POLO GROUNDS-4-Baseball.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

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THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-Sir William Harcourt announced to the House of Commons the Government's Par-Hamentary programme for the remainder of the session. = Urgency was voted by the French Chamber of Deputies on the Anti-Anarchist bill. The tenth annual Wagner festival at Bay-The Hawattan Repubflight with the loss of two or three lives.

Congress.-Both houses in session. Senate: The day was occupied with the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. - House: Routine business only was transacted.

Pullman returned to work: Debs and his assoclates spent the day in fail; the caleson disaster is being investigated. —— The Committee on Suffrage of the Constitutional Convention voted mittee decided in favor of the consolidation of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts with the cies advocated by him in the Samoan report. Supreme Court. - Professor Henderson, of He has not only reversed himself with the agil-Chicago, and Theodore Roosevelt lectured at Chautauqua. ==== A monument in memory of veterans who have died at the Soldiers' Home, Bath, was dedicated in the Home Cemetery. ==== Lleutenant Eastmead, officer of the guard of the State Camp, was relieved from duty on charges of incompetence.

City and Suburban.-The reply of the Republican Organization of the City and County of New-York to the Republican Club's circular was given out. - The American bark Emma T. Crowell, hence for Shanghal, was burned on Tuesday evening off Fire Island; her captain and crew were rescued and brought back to this port. === Evidence in the Ward's Island invesfigation was in contradiction of charges of cruelty, insufficient food and mismanagement. === An important decision by Monsignor Satolli concerning the Catholic Church's attitude toward the liquor traffic was made public.

Ex-Assemblyman Kempner made an attack upon Richard Croker and Tammany in a speech. New-York defeated Washington at baseball by a score of 5 to 4. Stocks extremely dull and the industrial shares alone showed signs of life. Sugar Refining rose 21/2 per cent and closed at its highest point. Other fluctuations were narrow and meaningless and final changes were

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair; south winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 88; lowest, 71; average, 77%.

Persons going out of town for the summer, either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

An extremely important decision has been rendered by Monsignor Satolli, who is the direct representative of the Pope in this country, in reference to the liquor traffic and Catholics engaged in it. His ruling is confirmatory of the action of Bishop Watterson, of Columbus, who condemned Catholic societies having liquordealers among their officers or members. Mon signor Satolli unqualifiedly upholds the position of the Bishop and approves of the expulsion of saloon-keepers from Catholic societies. The effect of a decision of so sweeping a character cannot but be great. It is, of course, binding on all Catholics in America.

of its own insane, to pay a large proportion of the cost of maintaining the insane paupers of the rest of the State. The amount levied upon the city for this purpose is \$608,279, and the Board of Estimate decided not to pay it unless compelled by the courts to do so. A sult has been begun by Attorney-General Hancock to enforce the payment. The city authorities will be into a foreign quarrel, in which Russia and justified in resisting the action by every means. Great Britain, jealous rivals for supremacy in at their disposal and in refusing to submit to Asia, are directly interested. this demand until the highest court decides against them. Then if the law requires this unjust taxation, it should be amended so as to make it no longer legal to lay a double burden on the taxpayers of New-York City.

The woman-suffragists have not had good luck In the Constitutional Convention, or at any rate in the Committee on Suffrage. By a series of decisive votes the committee has determined to make adverse reports on all the proposed amendments, except the one giving women the right to vote for school officers. The amendment providing for the submission to the voters of the State at the November election of the question of permitting women to vote was defeated by 13 to 4. Of course the Convention itself has still to pass upon this subject, and opportunity will be afforded for numerous eloquent appeals; but it is probably safe to accept the strong conservative sentiment in the committee as a sure indication of the ultimate de-

The popular discussion of the question of cre mating the waste of the city should lead to use ful results. That this method of disposal is practicable is admitted by all who have given the subject thought. How much it will cost is another and a most important matter. Judging from what is accomplished in tannerles, it would seem as if the expense need not be great; but undoubtedly the establishment of crematories by Tammany contractors would involve a large outlay. The cremation of ordinary street refuse is not demanded; for it is useful for fertilizing purposes, and ashes can be employed advantageously in filling sunken lots or "making land." Only garbage remains to be got rld of by burning. If a private corporation had this stuff to dispose of, instead of the city, it is altogether probable that it could arrange for cremating it at a moderate cost.

The evidence is conclusive that there have been numerous, not to say innumerable, viola-Former chief examiners of the Civil Service Commission allege that this has been the case, and Commissioner Van Vleet, of the present Board, admitted yesterday that it was almost impossible to ascertain all the violations that have occurred. Obviously the Civil Service Reform associations which have preferred formal charges against Governor Flower have not acted too soon. As the law stands, it appears that there are no penalties provided for disregarding it. The need of its amendment on this point is apparent without argument.

GRESHAM AS A MEDDLER

Secretary Gresham has reversed himself with characteristic abruptness and folly. A few months ago he sent an elaborate report to the Senate on the Samoan complications, arguing in detail against the policy adopted by Secretaries Bayard and Blaine, and contending that the United States Government by the Berlin Conference had been drawn into a foreign entanglement against the warnings of Washington's Farewell Address and in opposition to the best traditions of American diplomacy. Having taken this reactionary stand in the South Pacific, he at once plunges into the troubled waters of Asiatic and European diplomacy in the North Pacific, Neither the Farewell Address nor the old-time traditions of the State Department have deterred him from intervening most offensively and injudiciously in Corean affairs, wherein China and Japan are now embroiled, with a strong probability that Russia and Great Britain will ultimately be drawn in.

lic was proclaimed on July 4. == Chief Clar- of course, he will deny the implication. But it ence led a night attack upon the Nicaraguan is practically admitted that he has sent to the troops at Bluefields on July 5 and put them to | Japanese Government a dispatch expressing the discatisfaction of the State Department with the Mikado's Corean policy, and thereby upholding China in its quarrel with its energetic rival. It is positively asserted also that copies of the dispatch have been shown to the British and Domestic .- A number and fifty strikers at | Chinese Ministers, and that its closing sentence is as follows: "The United States views with regret the levying of an unjust war upon weak and defenceless nation like Corea. Secretary Gresham has apparently allowed himagainst woman suffrage, and the Judiciary Com- | self to be drawn into a foreign complication in direct contravention of the principles and poliity of an Arab contortionist, but he has also intervened in a foreign question with which Americans are not concerned, and has done it in such a way as to give great offence to Japan, with which the United States Government has maintained the friendliest possible relations for

half a century.

It is true that the United States was the first Western Power to conclude a treaty with Corea. and that the first article contains this clause; "If other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government, the other will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings." But the State Department in Secretary Bayard's time emphatically declared that it could not construe this engagement as empowering it "to decide and maintain that the acts in respect to which good offices are desired are in fact unjust and op-"Such a construction," Secretary pressive." Bayard judiciously added, "would naturally render nugatory any attempt to derive good results from the engagement." Now Secretary Gresham has deliberately placed a construction of this kind upon Japan's course in Corea. He charges the Mikado's Government with levying of an unjust war upon a weak and de-fenceless State." He meddles in a foreign quarrel which does not concern Americans, and prejudges it with precipitate haste so as to excite the resentment of Japan and to render the good offices of the United States absolutely worth-

The case may be briefly summed up. The Corean Government was menaced with uprisings and unable to maintain peace and order. Anarchy prevailed, and Japanese subjects and commercial interests were in urgent need of protection. China and Japan had agreed by treaty not to send troops to Corea without mutual conference and agreement. Japan proposed administrative reforms and military measures by both Governments. China declined to take part in a joint military movement, but set in motion a large body of troops toward Corea on her own account. Then Japan invaded the country and assisted the King in restoring order. Thereupon Secretary Gresham undertakes to read Japan an offensive lecture for levying "unjust war" upon a weak and defenceless State. By his own logic in the Samoan case he ought to have kept out of the affair entirely; but he not only got in unnecessarily, but on

Japan represents progressive elements in Corea, and China stands for conservatism and reaction. Japan, like the United States, recog-There seems to be manifest injustice in re-quiring the city of New-York, which takes care clings to its old-time pretensions as a suzerain ment, and China is intrigulag to get possession of the peninsula. Secretary Gresham, with his unrivalled capacity for blundering, has contrived to throw the moral influence of the State Department against Japan and in favor of China, and at the same time to plunge headlong

THEY DISAGREE. The Democratic party reports disagreement on the tariff, and wants instruction from its majorities in the two houses. The apparent intention is to use the Republican votes in each house to reinforce the Democratic minority. The able Republican leaders in Congress can be trusted to see that the votes they influence are not so used as to secure the passage of a bill which might otherwise be defeated. It is no part of the business of Republicans to make a decent tariff for the Democratic party, nor to help that party out of a hole. The Demoeratic corruptionists do not deserve Republican help. The Democratic Free Traders do not deserve it, and the best thing possible for the country would be defeat of any tariff bill, leaving the question to be settled by the people at the election next fall.

Disagreement, of course. The American people have disagreed with the Democratic party and voted against it decisively last fall and last spring. The Southern dictators of the party disagreed with the Northern voters, who do not want their industries crippled. The hirelings of the trusts and monopolies disagreed with the Congressmen who have not shared the plunder. There is disagreement between men who are fighting for their pockets and the men who are fighting for re-election. There is radical disagreement between the Democratic President and the Democratic Senate. The question is whether the House will side with the monopolies and the corruptionists or with the Free Trade extremists.

It is something to think about, that the only chance for Northern industries under Democratic rule seems to be in the greed of its cor ruptionists. About nine-tenths of its honest representatives are honest Free Traders. The men who care for principle want to smash protective industries. If they could have their way, a tariff very much worse than the Wilson bill would be enacted. A much worse bill was planned by Democratic leaders last year, but important changes were made when the November elections disclosed great Republican majorities. The leaders saw that their convictions, if hopestly wrought out in legislation, would smash their party beyond all hope of recovery. Then they reasoned that they must perforce begin with a more moderate measure as a step toward the complete change they desired. The Wilson bill as it was passed by the House embodies, with many concessions, this tentative movement toward the real convictions of the

The Democratic majority in the Senate, in spite of Republican majorities last spring, would have gone further in the direction of industry smeshing, as was shown by the bill first framed in the dark by the three Confederate committee men. Then there was a revolt of Senators who knew that the smashing of industries in their States would smash them and their party also At once the corruptionists joined and took control of this opposition, and forced a Democratic caucus to sell out the party and its principles for the votes it needed. The Bill of Sale and Surrender followed, in which the Whiskey and Sugar monopolies took what they wanted, and bought up other votes with indecent favors to various interests.

Democratic dispatches state that the President is greatly opposed to this bill, and has urged the House to stubborn resistance. Thus far the Democrats of conviction and of conscience in that body have shown no disposition to yield to the corruptionists. But the test will come when the House is compelled to choose between no tariff bill whatever and the Bill of Sale. If President Cleveland had willed to do so, he could have made the fight a short one, and The Secretary is reported to have been the conferred incalculable benefits upon the busiwilling dupe of the Chinese Minister, although, hess and the industries of the country by demeasure as that of the Senate. The fact that he does not take that position even now, after weeks of disagreement, indicates that he and the Democrats of the House are prepared to swallow any tariff bill, however corrupt and indecent, rather than pass no tariff bill at all.

THE BARRIER AGAINST CRIME.

The President of France has been murdered. An attempt has been made to murder the Prime Minister of Italy. These outrages were parts of a plan to murder all responsible heads of States throughout Europe. And now, naturally enough and not one moment too soon, the Governments are devising ways and means for suppressing the organized professional murderers who have done these things and who are known by the name of Anarchists. England proposes allen laws that will make her no longer the refuge of international rascality. Italy proposes to deport her Anarchists to Africa. France will deprive these scoundrels of that publicity which they so dearly love, and thus destroy much of their inspiration. Germany wants concerted action by all the Powers, and the other Governments have their individual schemes, all looking to the same result.

However severe these repressive measures may be, there is little room in which to find fault with them. The issue is clearly defined. It is Government or no Government, law or no law. A Government that under such conditions did not strike swiftly and vigorously for self preservation would be contemptible. The Anarchists have put themselves outside of the pale of law and of humanity itself. They have become outlaws, pirates, the common enemies of mankind, and are worthy only of the consideration given to a mad dog or a rattlesnake. That governments continue to deal with them humanely and by ordinary process of law is an act of pure generosity. It is also an act that shows the superior spirit of civilization, that will not deign to fight the devil with his own weapons, but that, conscious of its own strength, oppose to the forces of evil only the forces of good. The Socialists and Radicals who are raging against the proposed laws are merely identifying themselves more completely with Anarchisn itself, to which they have long given their sympathy. The common-sense of honest men the world over will heartily approve the action of

the governments. But the final dependence of the people will, after all, inevitably be upon the police of the great cities. Whatever laws are adopted must be enforced, to be of use, and this task is as signed, in the first and most immediate instance, to the police. They must be on the alert, to know all that is going on in the underworld where crimes are planned, to detect plots in advance of their fulfilment, to suppress instantly and sternly unlawful gatherings and unlawful acts or efforts, and to keep the criminal classes so constantly under surveillance and so constantly "on the more" as to render them harmAnarchist crimes.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

Our widely circulated contemporary, "The in the same hill. New-York World," announces that it is about to who are "purposely kept in ignorance" by The passes through the graveyard of his own follies. Tribune, it says: "'The World' will undertake to be an organ of truth." It "will undertake," The indications are that the Holy Father draws takings during its somewhat noisy career, but

allowance for its inexperience. It has not yet

announced when the experiment will begin, but

as it promises to be one of the most startling

sensations which our sensational contemporary

has ever sprung upon its readers, we venture

to express the hope that it will give its public

fair warning before it launches out. Otherwise

the suddenness of it might dislocate the intel-

lectual processes of its readers. Too sudden change in fixed habits, even when with the spirit of the time and entirely unthe habits are unmistakably bad, is frequently heeded by those who give direction to curattended with danger to health. Hence the rent political affairs, and who really have the well-known practice of "tapering off" on the safety of modern society in their keeping; but part of persons who have become addicted to the High Priesthood, with its surrounding ritual accumulating "jags." A short turn in such and furniture, is yet an impressive pageant, and cases is liable to bring on the malady known still casts a spell upon some imaginations. It has at the Keeley Cure as "the D. T.'s." It occurs not in a long time been borne by a more gentle to us that our contemporary, having in view its and saintly figure than that of Leo XIII, who is own physical health, should not begin "truth- now laying it down and whose consistent and telling" too abruptly, notwithstanding the temp- long-continued invocation of peace and good-will tation to produce a sensation. The fate of the to the children of men everywhere will be echoed man who turned a corner so sucklenly that his back to him from around the world, to accommoral nature and his digestive organs got all pany his exequy with those tokens of affection pressed on the whole body of our social life. mixed up, and he was never able afterward to and veneration which his life and career have inseparate his conscience from his liver or dis tinguish between the regurgitations of a sour stomach and the birth of a great purpose, should Debs? a warning to our neighbor. Then, too, it

cavalry horse who when the charge was sound ed started so quick that he dropped his tall off. It seems to us and we may be pardoned for the interest we take in the experiment, because its avowed purpose is to enlighten Republicans whom The Tribune has "purposely kept in ig norance"-It seems to us that a good way to make a beginning to "truth-telling" would be to withdraw some of the-well, the things that are not truths-we will not characterize themwhich "The World" now has outstanding. Not all of them, of course-that would take too much time-but just enough to "get its hand in," se to speak, and give the paper a new slant. After having for so many years acted upon the principle that abstract truth

should not forget the well-known case of the

-is a monster of such frightful mien As to be hated needs but to be seen

It should move slowly through the stages of endurance and pity before falling into its em-brace. And we also beg to express the hope that it will by some new arrangement of signal flags or electric lights on its office dome let the public know when the "truth-telling" is to begin. There has been no event of such overshadowing importance since Steve Brodie jumped the Bridge. We await it with interest, Let her go! Now!

THE MORAL DEFEAT OF THE STRIKE.

Morally no strike has ever been more com pletely defeated than that of the American Railway Union. It goes down with two particularly significant admissions to mark its character. The first is by Thomas Heathcote, leader of the Pullman strikers, who states that all his influence and that of other labor leaders has been required to prevent a general stampede of the hands, who wanted to return to work and who formally applied to the American Railway Union for permission, it seems, but were renot whether for a day or for some weeks, this insurgent organization has been openly defying the United States Government, on the pretext that it was bound in honor to help the strikers at Pullman, although those men themselves were anxious to return to work on the terms pro- hate so bitterly, had better read a bit of history. posed by the company.

traffic. Debs, probably the only man in the strike has a further justification in the refusal of the railway managers to accept the impos sible settlement which he proposed, and which visible, he knew right well was impossible when he offered it. But it now turns out that he also knew before that time, and the railway managers knew, that the Pullman strike would have ended by a voluntary action of the men excenfor his dictation. There are some to whom I appears a marvellous thing that industrious, hard-working and hard-headed men in great number are ever foolish enough to intrust to such a person power to act for them. But labor organizations have been conferring, only too often, almost dictatorial powers over the lives and fortunes of their members upon just such leaders as Debs. Of that fact and of their fatal struggles and defeats in past years at least ninetenths must be charged against this propensity to select noisy extremists, reckless in talk and in promise, instead of wise and prudent guides.

One other disclosure ends all dispute about the responsibility of the American Railway Union for rloting and lawless violence, and at the same time puts Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, where he belongs. It appears that railway companies belongs. It appears that railway companies | Nest, at Twilight Park, in the Catskills, where have possession of a letter written by Debs, as | Lady Henry Somerset will join her early in Aupresident of the American Railway Union, instructing men at the stock yards to allow certain cars for the removal of dead cattle to be hauled away, at a time when the lawless mobhauled away, at a time when the lawless mob was preventing by violence the movement of any trains at that point. This letter Debs wrote any trains at that point. This letter Debs wrote a life that verges upon seclusion. at the request of the Democratic Mayor of Chicago, who personally appealed to him, the head Dr. Pagani, of that city, brings to mind the brief of an insurrection against all law, to cause the faror over Dr. Brown-Sequard's "clixir vitae mob to release the cars in question. The people which was in full tilt five years ago, and which interested had applied to the Mayor in the mistaken idea that he was the guardian of the vocates. The doctor experimented with the elixir peace, and the protector of property and the enforcer of the laws. The Mayor confessed that he was powerless, and also confessed that he knew perfectly well who was breaking the peace and defying the laws, by writing to Debs. It is said that this will be part of the evidence used at the trial of Debs to fix in the State, began life in West Virginia, where responsibility for the rlots and the destruction

It is the fashion to assert in such cases that all the violence and lawbreaking are the work of outside ruffians and loafers, for whom the But the organization is always responsible for town. the help it invites and directs. It is responsible for the rioting and lawlessness which it incites by a strike and then does not restrain. The rioting and the violence invariably stop the instant a strike is settled or abandoned. That one fact tells the story as well as letters like that of

Power. Japan is upholding the King's Govern- America or Europe would be equally free from mand for American labor. The intelligence capable of evolving such propositions is of the same general texture as that which now and then persuades a man to believe that he can raise succotash by planting a mixture of corn and beans

> enter upon an altogether new and untried field. Possibly Debs isn't afraid, but it is to be noted For the special enlightenment of Republicans that he keeps up a vociferous whistling as he

> it continues, "to speak to Republicans as if it near his end and that his recent Encyclical, in were, what they so sadly lack in this city, a which he pathetically besought all princes and truth-telling organ of their own." We shall peoples to escape the doom overhanging modern watch this experiment with interest. Our con- society by finding refuge in the bosom of the temporary has essayed a great variety of under- Church of Rome, is his final utterance of admonition and warning to the world. He has sat in the Pontifical chair sixteen years, from Februed truth-telling. If its renders detect awkward- ary 29, 1878, was a Cardinal as early as 1853, and was ordained a priest in 1837. He was born be impatient or censorious, but make charitable in 1819. This is a long career and an illustrious one. It is to be said for the perishing Pontiff that he has borne himself in that high place, surrounded with all manner of political difficulty and embarrassment, with benignity and gentleness and with a measure of wisdom not so ample as his pontifical claims for it, but greater than that of many of his predecessors and not entirely unequal to the great place which he was summoned to fill. The Pontificate is itself an anachronism and its pretensions out of harmony

> > After all, why not let the dead past bury its

Boss McLaughlin has again left Brooklyn for his summer vacation, and again it is announced in his behalf that he has retired from politics for good and all. This is an old, familiar story. His first retirement took place some fifteen years ago, but he soon put on the harness again and his subsequent retirements have been n more effectual. But he never suffered so crushing a defeat as last fall, and it is possible that it may have given him pause. Excellent proof that he has not gone out of politics permanently, however, is to be found in the fact that there is no contest going on for the succession.

Senator Kyle is rather too sweeping in his declaration that strikes never accomplish anything. They not infrequently serve to define and simflify the duties of the fool killer.

The imperial city of New-York simply refuses to take alarm from the announcement that Jacob Coxey of Ohio is about to enter her gates. She knows Coxey, and whether he comes to star a revolution or swap a horse, there will be nothing in the place too good for him. As a matter of fact there isn't a more harmless man in the whole show business than this same Mr. Coxey,

Senator Peffer says that he would gladly vote to abolish the United States Senate. As a guarantee of good faith he ought to abolish Senator

The legical English train a scholar as they train an engineer. Oxford is a Greek factory, as Wilmot mills weave carpets and Sheffleid grinds steel.—(Emerson on "English Traits."

No doubt if Emerson were writing at this date he might refer the training which the "logical English" give their scholars to some other standand than that of an engineer. And it is pretty safe to say that many a disappointed Yale man, as he left the field of combat at West Kensingon on Monday, was thoroughly convinced that, while Oxford may be a pretty good sort of a Greek factory, other departments of human ac tivity are by no means neglected.

The English Radicals who were rejoicing over the Chicago strikes and riots, as presaging the saying: Thirty-old years ago one of England's foremost This puts an end to the last pretence of reason statesmen declared that Jefferson Davis had crefor continuing the interference with railway ated a nation, and one of her best writers began a "History of Republican Institutions Down to the country who fancies any longer that what he Dissolution of the American Union." That writer says is of consequence, still protests that the is dead, and that statesman superannuated and retired; but Davis's "nation" does not appear, and the American Union is still one and indi-

> When the controversy at Chicago settled down to a question of supremacy between the plain American Union and the American Rallway Union, the solution was simple, prompt and fifial

The mongrel tariff bill proposes to do with American industries just what Debs tried to do with the railroads-tie them up, and thus render their profitable operation impossible. It is the creature of that grotesque type of statesmanship which seeks to improve the condition of the workingman by destroying the market for his

PERSONAL.

It is rumored that Mrs. Blaine is not likely to President James L. Barton, of Anatolia College, Secretary of the American Board in place of the Rev. N. G. Clark.

Miss Frances E. Willard is at her cottage, Eagle

"The Lewiston (Me.) Journal" says that the attempts at Bar Harbor to Bonize Lord Randolph Churchill have been received with an air of cold-

"The Boston Transcript" says that the death of counted Dr. Pagant among its most sanguine ad-

Congressman Paul Sorg, of Ohio, who is a tohe was born, as a tobacco-stripper, earning a few dollars a month. Mr. Sorg employs 1,000 men in his factory at Middleton, Ohio, and it is his boast that he knows them by face and name. He has never reduced their wages, and has never had a strike. Mr. Sorg has served several terms on the Middleton Board of Education, and he has invarilabor organizations are in no way responsible. ably accepted nominations to municipal offices when he believed he could be of service to the A Paris journal says that the American artist

Thomas Shields-Clarke, at present resident in Paris, pursues five different branches of art in five he is known as a landscape painter only. Precisely and paints steadily (in olis) for two hours. stantly "on the more" as to render them harmless against the public order. This has been the secret of New-York's comparative immunity from Anarchist outrages. We do not depend upon alien laws, or upon wholesale deportation of dangerous persons. We depend upon the vigilance of the detective bureau and the valor of the men who wield the locusts. This confidence has not been misplaced; and there is good reason to believe that with an equally efficient police system every other large city in

JOURNALISM AGAIN. THE ANARCHISTS' SHORT METHOD WITE CRITICS-PRINCE BISMARCK'S LATEST

VIEWS-PROFESSORS OF THE ART-MR. BALFOUR ON THE PRESS-THE SATURDAY REVIEW'S INSULTS TO THE MEMO-RY OF PRESI-DENT CAR-

London, July & No doubt it has become a frequent topic, per haps too frequent-but when within a few days the Anarchists and Prince Bismarck and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour all give ter to their interest in journalism, it would be affect tation to pay no attention to their tributes. The Anarchists seem to be seeking popularity, and some of them have conceived that a sure road to it would be the ridding of the world of journal ists and, as a necessary consequence, of journalism. It is, unhappily, no jesting mattee, Anarchists of the Italian breed, one of the work known, have murdered Signor Bandi in revenge for his attacks on them and on the crazy and wicked creed they profess. He ventured to disapprove of the murder of President Carnot. The comrades of the murderer murdered him;-a dag. ger thrust is their way of meeting criticism.

But if Signor Bandi is to be killed for disap proving of anarchism and of anarchist assassing tions, why not others also who disapprove and express their disapproval? The Anarchist theory seems to be that only Anarchists are fit to live The Socialist theory is that Anarchists ought to be allowed to preach their doctrine with impunity; and to practise it rubject to the ordinary law. The "Chronicle" would deal with Anarch apparently by moral suasion. After remarking that "the highest ethical truths need to be in this socialistic sheet adds: "Still clearer is it that we need no special anti-Anarchist laws." As the "ordinary methods of discovering crime" have thus far proved futile to protect society from Anarchist outrages, this socialistic argument is practically a plea for immunity for Anarchist criminuis.

A word on fournalism from Prince Bismarck to always in season and by no means infrequent He has been talking this week to members of the German Press Club. The fact that, in times past, the Prince has said hard things of the German press seems to be forgotten;-at any rate, it is kept kindly in the background. Other might add that he has taken a critical attitude not merely to the German press, but to the press in general. I don't know why we should be reluctant to admit it, nor why we should object o it. I think, however, as a matter of fact, that the Prince has most commonly had German papers in mind when he has spoken of the press. If not exclusively German, then German and French. I doubt whether he ever looked regularly at English journals, or ever read the "Times," and as for the American newspaper, which we all know to be the finest product of the human mind in its modern development, it is not absolutely necessary to suppose that the great Chancellor ever saw one. This will, to the Englishman and American, explain his hostile view of the newspaper world.

Just now, he is not hostile. He received the German press men very amicably, and after first sending them word that his head keeper, Lange, would show them over Friedrichsruh, thought better of it, and appeared himself on the scene, and stood fire with his accustomed intrepidity. He was in a mood of humbleness, or of what the practical-minded Teuton writer took for such and told his visitors they had seen so many striking things that he considered it a great complement to be deemed worthy of their attention Whether his guests have a sense of humor or not, there is no doubt that the Prince has, and that he has shown it on many occasions. It is tol, perhaps, seen in its most remarkable perfection in that Munich member of the Press Club who hailed the Prince in verse as the greatest d German journalists; a tribute which he seems to have taken without winking. He talked of himrelf a little, as he was expected to, and of international relations, and of the elements of German greatness, and finally a little of journalism,

'My life is given up now only meditation, and has nothing to do with the wheels of the world, which you help to keep going, and perhaps also at times to obstruct.

One bold German struck in: "Sometimes obstruction has its merits"; upon which the Prince smiled and asked, "To whom are you saying that?" To a man, the bold German might have answered, who during his whole career used the press with skill and courage, and with, at times, some freedom from scrupic, and never in his turn by it was used. The number of me in Europe, or even in America, of whom that could be truthfully affirmed is not large. It might even be possible to say that in this, as in some other particulars, Prince Bismarck stands alone, "God rotect you in your trials," ended he, addressing a journalist whom he had known in former days; and perhaps caused to be tried.

An English journal comments up a the appoint ment of a professor of journalism in the University of Pennsylvania; not approvingly. Most practical journalists are, I suspect, like this English writer, of opinion that journalism can be taught inside a newspaper office and nowhere else. It does not follow that many branches of study indispensable or useful to the journalist may not be studied in a university. There is no science of journalism, as of law or medicine, but anybody who thought it worth while to take high views might describe it as an epitome of all sciences-in other words, as a trade in which nothing comes amiss to him who follows it. From the Sermon on the Mount down to the Origin of Species, all is fish to the journalist's net. None the less might it be useful to know what view the Pennsylvania faculty take of this branch of study. Isit a step toward placing journalism on a collegiate level with the learned professions? A great many steps will have to be taken before we make any appreciable advance on that long and toilsome road, of which the goal is probably inaccessible. What interests the working journalist is to see men outside his business concerning themselves with it, as if they really believed that, whether there is ever to be a science of journalism or not ameliorations in the pursuit of it are thought practicable. It was but the other day, as I said, that Mr.

Chamberlain was discoursing at length on the British press, and now Mr. Balfour has taken up his parable. But Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, who are as brothers in politics, or in some politics, do not agree on this other subject Mr. Chamberlain was full and eulogistic-be could not well have been otherwise since he will addressing the Newspaper Press Fund people and addressing them after dinner. Mr. Balfor is brief and slightly bitter. He has always been known to look askance at the Newspaper Press;

and more often not to look at it at all. Now be describes it as an institution "under which we live, which we submit to, which we profit by, but which we do not criticise." And then, of course he proceeds to criticise it. He dwelt, truly enough, on the commercial side of the Press. It is an institution, if you like, but

an institution whose first or chief aim is the making of money. It has to find dividends for its shareholders and to this condition of its existence, or of its profitable existence, it subordinates those apostolic duties of reproof and instruction which its readers expect it to perform. It must print, in other words, not what its comductors might like to print, but what its buyers wish to read; not what its editor believes, but what he thinks may suit the public to which it

Whereupon the British Press turns and rends appeals. its monitor. A politician, he is told, is no better